BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1864. NO. 195.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Oct. 21.—An official dispatch states that Early attacked Sheridan's camp at Condor creek before day on the 19th and surprised and routed the 8th and 9th corps and drove the 6th corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off; but the enemy subsequently made a stand and in turn attacked Early, causing his line to give way. In the retreat the enemy captured 30 pieces of artillery.

Our nett loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances.

Our loss in killed and wounded is less than one thousand. Our loss in prisoners thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry are reported very badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss is very severe.—Gen. Ramseur was seriously wounded, while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, Oct. 22.—This morning the Yankee battery lately erected in the rear of the Boulware house, about two miles below Chaffin's, opened upon a portion of our fleet. Five men on the iron clad *Fredericksburg*, were slightly wounded. Several of our iron clads replied and silenced the Yankee battery.

Later from the North.

Richmond, Oct. 21.—New York papers of the 19th received.

Official dispatches state that Hood's main force was near Lafayette on the night of the 16th. Sherman is at Ship's Gap, at which point part of the 24th North Carolina was captured.

The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette going South at daylight on the 17th.

A St. Louis telegram of the 18th says that Price's headquarters are at Lexington. Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Tuesday. Gen. Birney died in Philadelphia Tuesday. Great excitement prevailed at Memphis on Sunday evening in consequence of an expected attack on the city by a strong body of Forrest's men.

One thousand two hundred guerillas, under Hind's, have concentrated near Brandenburg, Ky. The Peace Convention is in session at Cincinnati. Long is talked of as the candidate for the Presidency. Gold closed at 220.

Returns from sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania show a Democratic gain of 14,500 on the vote of last year, when the Republicans elected their Governor by 15,300 majority.

European advices of the 9th received. The convention recently constituted by the French Italian Government has been published. The Italian Capital is to be transferred to Florence within six months, and the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome from the date of the royal assent to the bill which the Ministry will submit to the Italian Parliament. It is not acceptable to the Pope, who threatens to call for protection from the other Catholic power if the French troops are withdrawn.

M. Chatteau Renard has been appointed French Minister to Washington. Mercier goes to Madrid.

Richmond, Oct. 22.—The Baltimore "American," (Evening edition, of the 20th,) received by the "Whig." Stanton's official bulletin to Dix says, another great battle was fought yesterday, 19th, at Cedar Creek, which threatened us at first with a great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under Sheridan, more splendid than any heretofore achieved. Forty-three pieces of artillery and many prisoners were captured. Gens. Wright, Pickett and Grover wounded and Biswell killed. Sheridan's official report admits that his army was driven in confusion four miles. He hastened from Winchester, where he was on his return from Washington, and took affairs in his own hands, formed a new line of battle, and in time repulsed the attack of the enemy, and after some cavalry charges he attacked and routed Early. Darkness intervened to shut off greater results.

A telegram from Chattanooga, 18th, says Sherman started yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, who were retreating southward, via Bloomtown Valley. The same telegram claims that Roddy's cavalry were routed at Rome on the 12th by Minty's brigade of cavalry.

Thirty armed desperadoes, supposed to be in rebel employ, from Canada, invaded Saint Alban's, Vermont, on the 19th, and robbed the banks of large sums and shot several citizens. Eight of the raiders were subsequently captured and fifty thousand dollars recovered.

Result of the vote on the new Constitution of Maryland is yet doubtful.

Passengers from Halifax confirm the report of the capture of the Roanoke by the Confederates. She was taken to Bermuda, where her passengers were landed. Braine then put to sea and burned the vessel off Bermuda. He and the crew then returned in boats and were arrested by the British authorities.

Forrest is making a raid through the western portion of Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Peace Convention adopted resolutions in favor of Peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States, and call for a Convention of the States to settle difficulties.

Glasgow, Missouri, and garrison were captured Saturday by Shelby and the City Hall and other buildings were destroyed.

The greatest excitement prevails on the Kansas border. Leavenworth is being fortified.

Gold $275 to 280.

From the Valley.

Charlottesville, Oct. 22.—But few additional particulars have been received from the Valley. Our army fell back to New Market. The enemy did not pursue. Maj. Gen. Ramseur was shot in the bowels, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. He fell into the hands of the enemy. Brig. Gen. Battle was wounded in the knee and arrived here this morning; also Brig. Gen. Connor, of S. C., wounded in the leg on the 13th instant.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Meridian, Oct. 22.—Trans-Mississippi journals announce that Gen. Standerwaite attacked the enemy at Caban creek, in the Choctaw Nation, on the 19th ult., and after fighting some hours defeated him, capturing 250 wagons and 120 prisoners. Yankee loss in killed and wounded 200. Our loss slight. Yellow fever is still prevailing at Galveston and Houston. Correspondence between our forces and the enemy on Brazos Island, reveals the fact that Cortinas is Brigadier General in the Yankee service, and Esebaste is Colonel.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Oct. 23.—The operator at Tuscumbia 21st, reports that a flag of truce arrived yesterday at Decatur. Yankee officers say Hood is beating Sherman at his own game of flank. It is reported that our forces hold Rome, Dalton, Kingston, Resaca and Missionary Ridge, and we advancing on Chattanooga, at which place the Federals were concentrating by withdrawing unimportant garrisons. Sherman's forces are on short rations.

Nashville papers of the 5th say that guerillas are overrunning Kentucky.

Vorhees is elected by 10,000 majority. Seventy-three counties in Ohio give an abolition majority of 2,700.

Philadelphia dispatches of the 7th claims the State for the Republicans by 3,000

Gen. Lee's army has been largely reinforced during the last few weeks, and now the utmost confidence is felt in its ability to hold its position before Petersburg and Richmond, against any force the enemy can bring against it. In fact an offensive movement by Gen. Lee is not improbable.

SHERMAN AND HOOD.

We are not permitted to have anything from Hood's movements through Confederate sources, and hence have to give such speculations as reach us through the northren papers. The *Herald* of the 8th gives us the following:

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA—YANKEE VIEW OF HOOD'S MOVEMENTS—SHERMAN STARTS IN PURSUIT OF HIM.

The Yankees claim to have again opened communication with Sherman, and are putting out rose colored reports about his pursuing Hood, the good condition of his supplies, &c., to calm the people.—Stanton's official dispatch, sent off from Wasington on Monday night says:

Advices from General Sherman to the evening of October 16 indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications. He has torn up some fifteen miles of the road from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores of supplies south of the break, as well as north of it, are ample. Hood has retreated towards the southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

A telegram from Louisville, dated the 16th, announces the capture of nine Confederates near Lafayette, Georgia, and adds:

Some of the prisoners say Wheeler's whole command, comprising Martin's, Roddy's, Jones' and Patterson's cavalry, aggregating from eight to ten thousand, are all in the country towards Chattanooga and Dalton

The rebels entered Resaca on Wednesday morning, and took prisoners the only troops there—a colored regiment—by surprise. The rebels immediately thereafter moved upon Dalton. On Friday, there was considerable alarm at Chattanooga, and every able-bodied man was put to work on the fortifications. At last advices, General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was at Dalton. No apprehensions are now felt for Chattanooga or Knoxville.

General Sherman has over one hundred days' rations at Atlanta. Knoxville has an abundance of provisions to stand a six months' seige. At Chattanooga, the Government storehouses are full of provisions, and large supplies besides are on the ground, covered with tarpaulins.

General Milroy was at Tullahoma, and General Schofield at Chattanooga.

A trustworthy source says that, on Saturday evening, Hood's army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, with Sherman pressing him closely. Prominent military men say Hood's last move places him exactly in the position desired by Sherman.

There was considerable excitement at Clarksville, Tennessee, in consequence of reports brought in by scouts that the rebel General Lyon intended to attack the place. Government employees are all armed for additional defence of Clarksville.

The Cincinati *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

Communication is again open with Sherman. He was at Tilton, nine miles from Dalton, on Saturday at noon.

Hood left Dalton on Saturday afternoon, moving in the direction of Bridgeport.

Sherman has commenced moving in the same direction, and is close on Hood's rear.

No battle had been fought at last advices.

Hood has nearly his whole army with him

The following telegram, signed by "Willian Warner, of General Sherman's staff," is dated at Chattanooga on the 17th:

Generel Sherman and the army are all right and masters of the situation. Every point ever held by us is still in our possession. Atlanta is all right, with plenty to eat; and the short railroad will be repaired in ten days, and the telegraph in three days. Hood, thus far, has no more men than we have, and his raid has produced no military result.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

New York papers of the 19th furnish the following Yankee news from Georgia. Other news unimportant:

Latest from Georgia—Hood represented as retreating before Sherman—the situation.

The Yankees are again in communication with Sherman, and claim that General Hood is retreating before him. The following official dispatches are published:

Ship Gap, Oct. 16—5 P. M.

We took Ship Gap to-day, capturing a part of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went south from Villanova plain. They obstructed Snake Creek pass to delay our trains; but by tomorrow I can move in any direction.

W. T. Sherman, Major-General.

Deserters from Hood's army report his force at thirty thousand. The strength of his cavalry is not known.

There is no additional news from the Tennessee river, except that Roddy's forces moved from Tuscumbia yesterday.

G. H. Thomas, Major-General.

Chattanooga, Oct. 17—10 A. M.

The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going south, at daylight this morning.

J. M. Schofield, Major-General.

The country south and southwest of Lafayette is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys parallel to the ranges of Taylor's ridge and Lookout mountain, broken by rough hills, and destitute of food for man or beast until you reach the Coosa river, a distance equal to three days' forced marches.

Another official dispatch, dated at Chattanooga on the 17th, is as follows:

I left General Sherman at Ship Gap, in Taylor's ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right and in the best of spirits.

General Slocum is all right at Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage. Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet.

If he wants to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The losses in men thus far have been in our favor.

Hood's army has destroyed the railroad for twenty-three miles between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, also between Big Shanty and Altoona.

The rebel commander demanded the surrender of Resaca, threatening the garrison with death if his demand was not complied with. Colonel Weaver, of the Eighth Ohio, commanding the post, refused to surrender. After some brisk skirmishing the rebel force withdrew.

The enemy advanced upon Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot by Colonel Johnson, of the Forty-fourth United States colored infantry, who could have easily held the town if so disposed.

Tunnel Hill was unmolested. The cars and building at that station were destroyed.

From that point Hood went southward on the road, and was confronted by the Fourth corps, under General Stanly, at Snake Creek gap. Severe fighting ensued. The result is not obtainable.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated the 18th, says it was reported that General Hood was falling back on Blue mountain. It adds:

Wheeler's cavalry are hanging about Rome. Forrest was threatening to cross near Bridgeport and hold the gaps on Pigeon mountain for the purpose of aiding Hood in moving his army to Bridgeport. He is now covering Hood's retreat.

Sherman is skirmishing with Hood's rear. The results of Hood's movements are favorable to our army. It is thought he will not give battle unless too hard pressed by Sherman. Hood's wagons and a brigade, as guard, are at Calladea. He may possibly give battle at this point; if not, he will have to fall back on Galena, Alabama, where communications are open.

Slocum sent out a foraging party of fifteen hundred wagons towards Rough and Ready and Decatur, and all returned laden with corn. The army has plenty of supplies both in Atlanta and in the field. It is thought Hood has all his army with him, and it is supposed to be about thirty-five thousand men. Prisoners and scouts state that they are living on parched corn and some dried fruit collected through the country.

The New York *Herald*, commenting on General Hood's movements, says:

Our latest advices report him encamped near Lafayette, with Sherman at Ship's Gap of Taylor's Ridge, twelve miles southeast of Layfayette. If Hood permits Sherman to pass through ship gap and get into the narrow valley of the Chicamauga, it will be too small to hold both peacefully. Hood cannot well go further west, as the Lookout Mountain range, at whose feet he now lies, cannot be crossed by a large army without special preperation. Many days would be consumed in crossing it with so large an army as Hood boasts of haying. Should he advance further north in the valley, he will be inevitably hemmed in and forced to surrender. Hood will, in all probabillty, hold control, as he can do, of Ship gap until his troops are well south of Lafayette, in the valley, and then allow Sherman to cross the mountain. He will have an easy route south by way of Sommerville; but in taking such a route, he abandons all attempts to cut Sherman's communications.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably. JNO. H. LOUDERMILK.
Sept. 23-tf.

OUR DAILY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	30.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis.*

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

E. A. Whitaker

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS FROM *WILMINGTON AND RICHMOND.*

BI-CARBONATE SODA, BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE, CLOVES, ENGLISH PICKLES in quart Jars,

Gentlemen's Felt Hats,
Cups and Saucers,
Knives and Forks,

Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored Handkerchiefs, Head do., 4-4 Bleaching, Needles, Pins, Fine and Coarse Combs, Looking Glasses, Coates' Spool Cotton, all numbers.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Guitar and Violin Strings,

Toilet Soap. A supply of Hard Washing Soap daily expected, all grades of Tobacco, Brooms, Fancy Pipes, wholesale and retail. Family Groceries constantly on hand. A few dozen Tumblers and Wine Glasses left.—Call soon. Highest market price paid for country produce at E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Oct 22-3t
Standard copy.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Coleraia, and at this place.
Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.
I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 21-tf

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct 21-d1w w4t.
State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one axe for two old ones.
5 and 6 inch Stove Pipe made to order.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.
Oct 20-1w

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

NEW STORE.

J. KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches. Oct 17-d1w

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 800 tons capacity. A liberal prise will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.
Oct 14-8t

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.
Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.
Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.
Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12 tf

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales.

ON MONDAY NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK, 24TH OF October, we will offer for sale a splendid lot of Dress Goods, &c., as follows:

1000 yds. Black and White Prints
180 " Lavender do
510 " Mosambiques
289 " Crape Moretts
21 " Gray Cloth for Cloaks
22 French Calf Skins

—ALSO—

A lot of desirable goods to be added to the sale.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants.
Oct 22-2t

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 18-d tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH of sufficient capacity for a large family. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER BOILER 20 ft. long, 30 inch diameter ... 2½ inch, 16 pulleys turnface. Two Grist Mills ... Blacksmith shop and tools; one dwelling ... garden, ½ acre lot with a good ... three hundred per cent. on the ... ate possession given, with the ... Apply immediately to BOX 254, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 17-d1w.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE ... to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL. MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON, Raleigh, N. C.
Sept 5-dtf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.
Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON, Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.
Sept 5-dtf

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who ... to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be ... postage paid. EDWARD WARREN.
Aug 21-tf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT ... to deliver one or two ... the Raleigh and Gaston or ... in twenty or thirty miles ...
Sept 6 tf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM ... near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK ... year old last spring; has a white ... trimmed. Said mule disappeared ... first of July. The above reward will ... livery to me or for information ...
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN ...

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Sept 5-dtf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.
On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.
Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS, Executor.
Oct 10-dtd*

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, OCT. 2[illegible], 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of writing inquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The News.

The news is both exciting and interesting. We have but little from Georgia save what we get through Northern sources, and we confess this it is not very encouraging. We see no cause as yet to believe that Hood's raid on the railroads will drive Sherman out of Georgia. The Georgia papers tell us, however, that the movement promises great results. We hope their most sanguine anticipations may be realized.

Around Petersburg and Richmond all was quiet up to Saturday, but a battle took place in the Valley on the 19th, which we fear resulted most disastrously to us. The Yankees claim to have routed Early, taking 43 pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Advices from our own side admit a reverse but do not make it as bad as the Yankee account claims. We shall have to wait some days for particulars.

Nearer home we have some excitement on account of an apprehended attack on Wilmington. From all we can learn this attack may be expected at any moment, and we doubt not but the authorities have made such dispositions as the emergency requires. So confident are those in authority that the place is to be speedily attacked that the non-combattants have been urged to leave. The *Journal* of Saturday says that "what has been so long threatened and so much talked about seems to have come at last. The long deferred attack on Wilmington would appear to be at hand. We have good reason to believe, from information received, that an attack is imminent—may be looked for any day. The fleet is assembling both at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort Harbor, N. C. Such information is regarded as authentic by our military authorities, and they are extremely anxious, and, indeed positively desire that all non-combattants, and especially women and children, should be removed before an attack actually does take place. This is desired for their own sakes, and for the further reason that their presence would necessarily have the effect of embarrassing the defence. It is expected that all the men who remain will bear their full part in defending their homes, and in repelling the invaders of our soil. Those who do not make up their minds to do what they can in defence of their homes are expected to leave, as we presume little sympathy or favor will be shown any portion of the male population who remain here, and who do not array themselves in defence of the place. Those properly classed as non-combattants who intend to remove in case of an attack had better do so before the pressure of actual attack is felt, and then the difficulty of removal may, and probably will be, insurmountable."

The next few days will no doubt bring us stirring news from Georgia, Virginia and our own coast.

Shelling the Bombproofs.

The Government means to have men, and all who come within the meaning and spirit of the orders issued from day to day may as well make up their minds to be ready. In addition to the detailed men sent to camp by General order, No. 7, a late order, issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, orders the chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance and of the Nitre Bureau to turn over, without delay, one-fifth of all the force employed in their respective bureaux, including contractors and other employees.

This order will put in the field almost as many men, if not more than were procured by the revocation of details of producers—the whole number of men who have been detailed as farmers on this side of the Mississippi river being four thousand four hundred and eighty-five.

The only objection to this order is that portion of it which says: "Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the different departments." This time will be too short to prevent inconvenience to the public service from the sudden cessation of labor and the inability of contractors to wind up their affairs.

We can't help thinking that it would have been better to have left all detailed and bonded farmers at home, but as they have been called to the field, they should go cheerfully. We trust the emergency for which they are sent to the front will soon have passed and that they will be relieved.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* is informed that there is no "disaffected" party in this State. Our people have all done their whole duty and are continuing to do it. We have no Pierpont concern here, and no representatives hanging around the "flesh pots" in Washington City. We have sacrificed home, property and business for the sake of the cause, and yet the Editor of the *Virginian*, who the war has probably never cost a dollar, talks about our loyalty! We have many like him here. They are the friends of the government as long as they can catch the crumbs from its table and are called upon to make no sacrifices. This revolution will bring all such creatures to their level.

The Meeting of the Governors.

As we thought and predicted, the convocation of Governors was [illegible] for the purpose of continuing and [illegible] the war—to devise means of pushing the struggle and increase its ferocity and multiply its horrors, and not to compromise existing differences and bring peace to a stricken land. As though the Confederate enrolling officer was not sweeping clean enough, they ask the Legislatures of the different States to do various things by which they can get more men, and to allow them to order State troops into other States in cases of emergency. They also want negroes impressed or taken, when needed. No laws are necessary for this, as not only all slaves but other species of property are impressed at the pleasure of local Commanders. These Governors resolve to fight it out, and proclaim to the world their entire confidence in final success, while some of them are known to hold, and to have expressed, privately, very different views. Would that we had a little more candor and honesty in men in office.

We suppose that a portion of their proceedings only were made public, while a part is kept back. The subject of arming two hundred thousand slaves to fight our battles was no doubt discussed, and most probably favorably acted upon, but this will be kept from the public, though Congress will be called upon to act upon their suggestions in secret session.

The following resolutions, which we find in an Augusta paper, is all that we have seen of the labors of the Governors, and it will be seen that there is not the remotest allusion to peace in them.

An Augusta paper thus introduces the resolutions:

At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday the 17th instant, Gov. Wm. Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council, the following among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States.—And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executive from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able bodied man without exception, in any of its various departments whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow citizens, to maintain our right of self government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representative to be laid before the respective bodies.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

RALEIGH is rapidly acquiring all the vices and rascality so common at Richmond, but we hardly think the story about a man having a blanket thrown over his head and his pockets rifled, on Hillsboro' St. on Friday night, establishes the presence of garroters among us. The story is rather fishy, and we suppose the unfortunate was only robbed—in a horn.

"CAMP VANCE," near Morganton, has been broken up and a new rendezvous for conscripts has been established at Greensboro', to be known as "Camp Stokes," to be under the command of Maj. J. R. McLean.

The *Confederate* says that Chief Justice Pearson has called a special term of the Supreme Court, to be held on the 26th inst., to decide whether one who was under 50 years, when the military bill passed, but has since arrived at that age, is bound to continue in the said service; and, also, whether a substitute, who was over 50 when put in, is bound to serve *after* the principal goes back to the army.

Gen. R. H. Anderson has been assigned to the permanent command of the army corps recently commanded by Gen. Beauregard.

The Yankees have a first-class hotel at City Point.

A large number of men have been received at Camp Holmes, raised under recent orders, during the past week.

For the Progress.]

Mr. Boyce's Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—In a former communication I made some observations on the letter of Vice President Stephens. I propose now to notice that of Mr. Boyce. [illegible] a boldness and candor [illegible] the partisan and [illegible] a full grown AMERICAN statesman, the first statesman of the South since the war [illegible] who has had the manliness to come before the public as an American—as a national statesman—and give utterance to national views and national sentiments, daring to tell President Davis and "the powers that be" the truth and the whole truth. He was, I believe, an original secessionist. At the time his judgment was blinded by partizan zeal and sectional feelings. Time and events have sobered him, and he has regained his lost equilibrium. He now takes a calm and dispassionate view of matters and sees his former error, and he has the manliness to give utterance to his convictions. Such is, I imagine, the history of his mind. It is the history of many thousands of Southern minds, who have not, like him, the nerve, the moral courage, to brave temporarily public opinion and sentiment in order to render a great service to their country.

Mr. Boyce sees now no hope of preserving liberty in the South but through permanent separation from and eternal hatred of the North. He now sees none but in reconciliation with the North. He gives his reasons for his present opinions, and, in my humble judgment, they are conclusive. The opinions which he now entertains have been entertained by me from the beginning, "without variableness or the shadow of turning," and for the same reasons as well as some others, and have been often expressed. Mr. Boyce takes the ground that if this continent is to be divided into two or more separate nations they must of necessity become military despotisms. This position he proves from the history of European countries. Indeed, nothing can be more certain than that when one of the powers so formed establishes a standing army as a permanent institution the others must do so likewise or cease to exist. This condition of things eventuates, sooner or later, in the formation of as many military despotisms as there are separate powers. It cannot be otherwise.

All the governments founded upon the ruins of the old Roman Empire were very limited—in fact very free—England was perhaps the least free of any of them. They all maintained their free Constitutions until the system of standing armies was established on the continent. Then, one after another, they became absolute, and liberty ceased to exist on the continent of Europe forever, except among the mountains of Switzerland. England, saved by her insular situation from the necessity of keeping a standing army, not only retained her ancient liberties but extended them. Her monarchy has become more and more limited, until since the revolution of 1688, the Democratic branch of her government, the House of Commons, has become supreme in the State. If the continent of America should be divided into two or more independent powers, what guarantee have we that the same condition of things will not obtain that have obtained on the continent of Europe? None whatever! Indeed, as Mr. Boyce says, the events of the last three years prove conclusively that such will be the case.

But suppose there was no danger to liberty by the establishment of two or more powers in what was once the United States, an American statesman would do well to ascertain whether or not separation were practicable.—At the commencement of the secession movement most of the Southern statesmen, like Mr. Boyce, were too much inflamed by sectional hatred to calmly investigate the matter. Now that much of that hatred has expended itself in war, and as a consequence reason is again resuming her sway, would it not be well enough for us, since the first fury of the storm has spent itself to cast anchor, take our latitude and ascertain where we are.

When we take a survey of the country which once composed the United States, it is difficult to resist the conviction that nature intended it to contain but one great nation, or at least that it could never be divided in the way in which it is now being attempted. Nature certainly never intended that the mighty Mississippi and its tributaries should water or drain more than one nation.—Close the Mississippi to the North-western States by transferring its mouth to another nation, and they become the most completely landlocked country of any considerable dimensions in the world. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the people of that section would ever consent, under any circumstances, to any such transfer. In the very act of giving such consent they would be signing their own death warrant. It is useless to promise them the free navigation of that great river. They reply, "You can give us no stronger guarantee than a mere treaty stipulation, and like all treaties it will be liable to be violated or rescinded whenever the party making it shall, of its own mere volition, choose to do so.—We have not forgotten how many wars have been produced in Europe by the violation of just such treaties.—And, though we may have no particular reason to question your good faith, yet nothing can ever induce us to place ourselves in your power." Nor can we blame them. Whatever many of us may think now, there is no doubt that we would entertain the same opinions and the same sentiments were we living there.

If my premises are correct this country can never be divided so as to separate the Northwestern from the Gulf States, without reversing an inexorable law of nature.—That is impossible. The Northwestern people will have an outlet, and even Yankee ingenuity will be unable to make the great river change its course and flow Northeast to the Atlantic. The only hope, then, of permanent separation that I can see is to induce the Northwestern States to join our Confederacy. We must do this or this revolution *will* fail. At least that is my honest opinion. Can we induce them to join us? That question will be answered by the way they may vote at the coming Presidential election. My own opinion is firmly that they will not. There is no great statesman in that country favoring such a movement who is able to control it so as to insure success. Vallandigham is a man of some genius, but without the judgment or weight of character necessary for such an undertaking. Voorhees is a brilliant orator of the meteoric order—nothing more. Douglas alone possessed the weight of character and the ability for such an undertaking, and he is no more. I, therefore, conclude that we have nothing to hope from that source. In my humble opinion the only way in which the country could be divided consistently with the laws of nature would be for the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States to form one government, and the remaining States another, or perhaps two others, never separating the Northwestern and Southwestern States.

Having nothing to hope from the Northwestern States, what are our chances for success? I agree with Mr. Boyce that there will never be any armed intervention in our behalf. Indeed no sane man now expects it. Taking it for granted that the Northwestern States will remain true to the Northern Government, and what the end will be, is reduced to a mathematical demonstration. Their vast superiority of numbers and resources is such as to enable them, if not to subjugate us, to annihilate us, unless Providence should specially order it otherwise, and we can see no indications that he will.

Nothing then is left for us to do, but to carry on this war to our destruction, or negotiate a peace with the Federal Government while we are still in a condition to demand terms. We are in a better condition now to do this than we shall be six months hence; and we were in a far better condition six months ago than we are now. Let us encourage the peace party at the North all we possibly can, by an expression of our readiness to enter into negotiations with them whenever they shall obtain power. But if, in spite of all the aid we can render them, Lincoln should again be elected, it will still be the duty of every friend of humanity and of his country to urge forward the negotiations. The war cannot possibly be carried on by us on its present gigantic scale for another four years, and I have not the least idea that our enemies will contract its dimensions. But suppose we could so carry it on for another four years, the probability is that at the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's second term, he will be succeeded by a man far more radical than himself. Nothing then is to be gained by procrastination, but much may be lost.

With Mr. Boyce, I am in favor of a convocation of all the States. But how is that to be obtained? I believe only through the action of the States themselves. Let three or more of the Confederate States call State Conventions, and demand of Congress the call of a Convention of all the Confederate States. Such a Convention would be clothed with unlimited sovereign power, and could make any overtures to the Federal Government they might think proper. This course is perfectly constitutional—I propose no other than a constitutional course.

Let North Carolina then have the honor of inaugurating the plan by which, through the co-operation of her sister States of the South, PEACE shall be restored to our suffering and bleeding country, by calling a Convention of the people of the State immediately upon the meeting of her Legislature.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, expressed my opinions with great freedom. I know the price of my conduct. I shall be denounced as a traitor to the land of my birth, as I have been heretofore, and as Mr. Boyce is. But what matters that to me? I honestly and conscientiously entertain the convictions expressed in this communication, and if I failed to raise my voice, to warn my countrymen of what, before God, I believe to be their danger, I should feel that I was untrue to the land of my nativity. Such no doubt is the feeling of Mr. Boyce. If he entertained honestly—and no one doubts that he did—the opinions and sentiments expressed in his letter, he would have been a traitor to his country, and to the cause of liberty if he had remained silent. Patriotism consists in a pure love of one's country, and a sincere desire to promote its best interests. As to the best means of serving it, a man must of course be his own judge. He should, however, act upon due reflection. This I have no doubt Mr. Boyce has done, as it is what I have endeavored to do.

OHARA.

Mr. Boyce and his Constituents—He makes a Speech.

A meeting was held in Columbia last Monday night which was addressed by a number of citizens and army officers, and which passed resolutions denouncing the recent able, practical and patriotic letter of Mr. Boyce and calling on him to resign. Mr. Boyce being in the city was invited to appear before the meeting and vindicate his letter if he desired so to do, which he did; and his speech on the occasion is thus reported in the proceedings:

SPEECH OF HON. W. W. BOYCE.

I thank you for affording me the privilege of defending myself on this occasion. That permission has not taken me by surprise, for I knew that there dwelt in the hearts of South Carolinians magnanimity and generous emotions, and that it would be impossible within the limits of this State to assemble so large an audience and then refuse a man, who was put on trial for his political life, an opportunity of speaking in his own behalf.

It is impracticable, my fellow-citizens, to discuss a question so grave as this, and involving, as it does, so many and complicate relations, under the present circumstances. I shall, therefore, take occasion hereafter, in some more convenient mode, to fully set forth my ideas on this subject. What I shall say to you now will be but a brief vindication of my position, for I recognise the right of my constituents to express their opinion as to my course. I am your political servant, you are the sovereigns. I would add, also, that I have no doubt that those by whom this movement was commenced, are actuated by a sense of public duty in the course they have taken; but in my judgment, they have too hastily hurried to their conclusions. I do not think they have read my letter with due care.

Fellow citizens, before this great contest commenced, I, as your representative, surveyed the scene, and endeavored then to determine what policy was proper in view of the great revolution evidently approaching. I was greatly impressed with the idea that it was our interest to divide the North—that, being a weaker power, it was prudence on our part so to direct our public course as to induce dissensions and division in the North, and create a party there which should sympathise with us. Before secession took place, therefore, I adopted a policy which surprised many. I observed that the ground on which the Republican party was advancing, referred wholly to the extension of slavery in the territories, and believing that to be a barren issue, I so declared my sentiments. I stated that nature herself, with her vast mountains and broad plains, interposed an obstacle to the extension of slavery in the North-west, and thus the question was one about which we, practically, need have given ourselves no concern. While I was condemned for this view, you did not hold a public meeting for the purpose, but in one of the papers of Columbia a different policy was announced, and six highly respectable gentlemen were nominated as representatives from my district. I said that our policy at that time was moderation; but one of the gentlemen present wrote in his journal a humorous article, in which he declared that our policy was action, action, action. I looked ahead, and was not so full of the illusions of a sanguine temperament as some men in the South. I appreciated the power of the North, and I did not wish to force you into the contest with too great odds against you. I wanted to take all the chances. I will not now define what was that policy of moderation; but the idea involved was to give to the North-west new strength, so that, should war take place, we should have a party in that section whose interest it would be to cry out for peace. Well, fellow-citizens, the struggle commenced. That policy which I had advised was not, in my opinion, carried out. The party with which we ought to have had most intimate relations, and which was especially strong in the North-west, was broken up by the Charleston Convention. I thought it wrong; I believed that the question of slavery in the territories was, as I have said before, but a barren issue. I stand to-night with perhaps, but few sympathisers around me, but I appeal from the verdict of the present to that of the great future, which has in its womb that which is known only to God. One, two, or three years hence, look back to the present hour, and ask whether I have given bad advice in the letter which has been condemned.

After the war broke out, I still surveyed the scene. It yet appeared that we must look to a division of the North. I saw a great nation in the North-West, settled principally by Southern men; with a great river running through its immense territory, and forming as it were a bond of common interest between that section and the South. I was further aware that the party which acted with us had its chief seat of power in the North-West. I looked about, therefore, for a mode to accomplish the great end in view. The first opportunity I saw was after the first battle of Manassas, when, conferring with the President of the Confederate States I proposed to him a policy which looked to that end. In other words, I suggested that he should propose a treaty of peace to Mr. Lincoln, the conditions of which should be reciprocal free trade with the North-West, and a free navigation of the Mississippi River secured by treaty compact. My idea was that we should suggest to the North-West in the most imposing form such terms as would secure it the protection of their most material interest with a dissolution of the Union. That idea was lost [illegible].

After the defeat of Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond, I wrote to Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, again urging the same policy, but still it was not adopted. I thought such to be our true policy, because it was requiring our soldiers in the field to carry an unnecessary burden, when a proper performance of duty by the Government would have diminished the enemies with whom they had to contend.

Soon afterwards this great peace party of the North-west showed evidences of its immense power. I hoped then, that some response would be made to that party but, fellow-citizens, what was the result? Nothing.—The Richmond press, in a large degree, and especially an organ which had the reputation of being an official organ, denounced that peace party. Referring to its leaders, Vallandigham and others, it said, "we respect those Abolitionists who are led away by their fanaticism; for instance, such men as Wendell Phillips, Lincoln, and others; but we have contempt and scorn for you who pretend to represent the peace men of the North.—You may crawl upon your bellies, but we will spit upon you!" Why thus repel those who are seeking peace?

As an evidence of that policy of the Richmond press and other newspapers in the South, the Hon. Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, told me that he was in the city of New York, when an election took place, and that placarded upon the political banners and in other places were the remarks of the Richmond press, concerning these peace Democrats of the North, accompanied with the observation, "see what your Southern friends say of you." Mr. Soule assured me that those articles from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which was then known as the official organ of our Government, had produced the most injurious effects. I will state further, that General Adkins, of Texas, a member of Congress, told me that he was with Mr. Vallandigham nearly a week, and that the latter said to him if it had not been for the course of your Southern press in reference to the peace party, Mr. Lincoln never could have undertaken the campaign against Vicksburg. "Your press has cost you the death of many of your noblest men." I protested against that policy, and asked, in God's name, why is this done? Have we no pity for our noble soldiers, who are dying daily? Shall we try to consolidate the North against us? Shall we break down the peace party, and hurl scorn and insult in the faces of those who are our friends?

Well, fellow-citizens, time rolled on, and at the last session of Congress, several Senators and members thought we ought to try the use of diplomacy and, to some extent, do what we could to divide the North, and to weaken the power of Mr. Lincoln. We met together, considered the question and agreed upon this programme, viz: that we would introduce resolutions into Congress, that in the event we should defeat the enemy at the two points where he had concentrated, the President should be requested to tender to Mr. Lincoln propositions for the meetings of commissioners to negotiate upon the subject of peace. We did not expect that Mr. Lincoln would agree to this proposition, because we know he is pledged never to cease war while he can raise a man or a dollar; but we wanted to build up a party behind him. Every such attempt [illegible] failed to meet [illegible]. I came home. The subject still occupied my thoughts, and when I thought of our noble soldiers daily exposed and daily dying; and when I thought of [illegible] a policy best calculated to defeat the North by building up a peace party in that section, I was at a loss what to do. In the midst of these reflections, there suddenly appeared the Chicago platform. It was in opposition to the principles of Mr. Lincoln. My heart beat with renewed anxiety. Again and again, I revolved the subject in my mind, until the conviction irresistibly forced itself upon me that it was my duty to address a letter to the President of the Confederate States. I felt that no matter what the consequences might be—heap my name with infamy, perish my memory—perish my name, I was determined to render this service to my country. I was willing to encounter risk of life, and I am told there is a man in the [illegible] who has said that he would [illegible] will [illegible].

I thank [illegible] the gentlemen who organized this meeting for one thing that has been said in their resolutions—namely, that they do not doubt my sincerity. I am grateful.—Take from me everything—take from the office I so long held—but do justice to my motives, and do justice to the honest purpose with which I am endeavoring to serve you. If I were merely desirous of gratifying ambition of my own, or prompted by a selfish motive, I should not have supported a policy so likely to meet with censure and opposition as that which has been advocated in the letter under consideration. It was under the influence of these feelings that I wrote my letter to the President. I intended, besides, to appeal to public opinion, and see if I could not move the mind of the South on this great subject. I felt that the great path to safety for us was to divide the North. I thought that was our true policy, and, therefore, I put forth certain views, calculated as I hoped to affect public opinion in its behalf. Now, fellow citizens, I ask you to examine that letter. In writing it, I had to do what? First, to address the President respectfully, because every emotion of my heart prompts me to do that. When I consider that noble man struggling under adversity and standing up in the heat of this contest, with so much ability and fortitude of soul, I feel irresistibly drawn towards him, and would not, except as a matter of duty, do anything to disturb his equanimity. All honor, then, to him; although I cannot concede that he has been sufficiently alive to the importance of strengthening our friends at the North. Of heroic nature, composed to die in the last ditch, and to cover your history with honor, it seems to me he has not looked over the wide field of duty and exercised that policy and diplomacy best calculated to accomplish the purpose in view. I had also to address myself to you, and to impress upon your minds the necessity of this policy of diplomacy; the necessity of being willing to meet the people of the North in negotiation, with an anxious desire for peace, and ready to concede much—not your independence; but, for instance, the navigation of the Mississippi, reciprocal free trade, and other matters of that kind. In order to impress your minds thus, I had to say to you that, if war be indefinitely continued, the inevitable tendency of things is to fasten a military despotism on the country and destroy our beautiful organization of States. I had to tell you that because I was forced to appeal to the strongest motives in your minds. I had also to address the people of the North. My policy was to strike Lincoln, and to represent that if he were removed blood would cease to flow. I also sought to enforce upon the peace party the fact that if they could carry the election, they would take a great step towards the termination of hostilities. Therefore, I said nothing about separate independence and nationality, as I might have done. Writing for a specific object, I had to write as a diplomatist, and the letter itself was diplomatic. I know, fellow-citizens, there are many, very many, persons who contend—and I believe the gentleman who acts as Secretary of this meeting, the editor of the *Carolinian*, is among them—that it is our policy to have Lincoln re-elected. My God! fellow-citizens, what can prompt a man to desire that? Is there a man in the United States who more fully represents the fanaticism and war fury of the North? Is there a man whom we can fear more or from whom we can hope less? Why gentlemen desire that that man continue in power, is passing strange to me. I have said it is our interest to have McClellan elected. Well, suppose Lincoln be defeated, what then? Why, then you have a condemnation of the war policy which Lincoln represents—a condemnation of that fanaticism which has carried on the war on so gigantic a scale, and so nearly plunged the country into ruin. Lincoln represents a conflict of ideas. He represents the anti-slavery feeling. He represents all that is gross and vile in the Northern political character. He represents the energy and the fanaticism with which the struggle has been conducted; and you have, therefore, no reason to believe that the defeat of Lincoln will not prove equally a defeat of the war policy that has been carried out under his administration.

A word now with reference to the Chicago platform, by which the successor of Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will be guided when in power. What does that platform say? It says "negotiate," "negotiate;" and though it does not give up the Union, you cannot expect it to do more. That platform has been carefully prepared, and the sentiments of the men who support it are known to us. It is true, that McClellan has indicated that he cannot consent to peace unless based upon the idea of reconstruction; but doubtless McClellan was playing for votes. When the election has taken place and his success has been achieved, the peace party will then dictate his policy. He himself declares that he will exhaust all the expedients of diplomacy, before he resorts to war. If, therefore, that party succeeds to power, we may expect an armistice and temporary peace. They will come to you and say, we propose a cessation of hostilities; that the sword shall be sheathed. An armistice proposed by them to us, is an acknowledgment that the war is a failure; that they have tried it for four years, spent four thousand millions of dollars, and lost immense numbers of lives, and at last they have come to that which they at first refused to entertain, peace and a talk. The moral triumph of that proposition will be greater than a victory, gained by our army, and purchased by our blood. They have said we will meet you in convocation of the States; I do not mean a convention of States, under the Constitution of the United States, but convention of States as independent sovereigns, each one to go there and see if they can make peace. Why, fellow-citizens, what more could you ask? Are you so infatuated with the horrors of war and death, that you would repulse a proposition of this kind? If so, I am surprised. In that convocation of the States, although the majority do not control, each State being free, my opinion is that they will report back to the States as a whole, and that each State will then pass upon the question. Now suppose that has taken place, what is the effect? The first thing is that the independence and sovereignty of the States is acknowledged, the great principle for which we have contended—that principle without which we could not carry on the war. For this reason, fellow-citizens, I have said we ought to agree to the proposition. Look at this armistice, peace by land, peace by water, and the blockade open! Who can estimate the advantage of raising the blockade! Why, gentlemen, time for us [is] victory. This, then, is the head and front of my offending, and you are called upon to condemn me for it.

I might say much more, but at this late hour, it would be but trespassing upon your time. I thank you, therefore, kindly, for the attention you have paid to the remarks I have made. I thank you for the courtesy extended on this occasion. And whether my counsels or those of others be the best, I hope the best counsels may be adopted, and that we may live to see at no distant day the end of the war, and our country peaceful, prosperous and independent. Then, when we look to the scenes through which we have passed, we may concede to each his share in the great work we have accomplished.

Col. Cunningham—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. If we go into a convocation of sovereign States, and a majority is with the North, what then will be our fate?

Mr. Boyce—In going into this convention or convocation of sovereign States, this is one great advantage that will result. As we might expect the South would be a unit, because if we have been enabled to endure war without disturbing our integrity as a nation, it must be supposed that we would stand equally firm in peace. It is the North that will be divided. Abolition New England would then confront the conservative North-west, and the principles of the two sections will then be brought into direct antagonism. We would then be in a position to say to the North west, it is these hell-hounds of New England that are making us shed our blood. We will make such treaties with you as will secure mutual advantage and prosperity, and then let us both turn against these fanatical wretches and drive them into the ocean or Canada. And if in that convention, I could do no better, like the wise king Louis XI, I would take a box of gold, and if you cannot buy the North-west, I certainly have very little respect for your diplomacy. If majorities are against us, we will retire, and having failed, we can at last only fall back and again assume the condition in which we are at the present moment.

Col. Cunningham then asked, "If the Northern States are united against us in war, what guarantee can be furnished that they will not be united against us in peace?"

To this Mr. Boyce made a brief reply, which, in the confusion of the moment, escaped the ear of the reporter.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, of I. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.

Oct. 18-td.